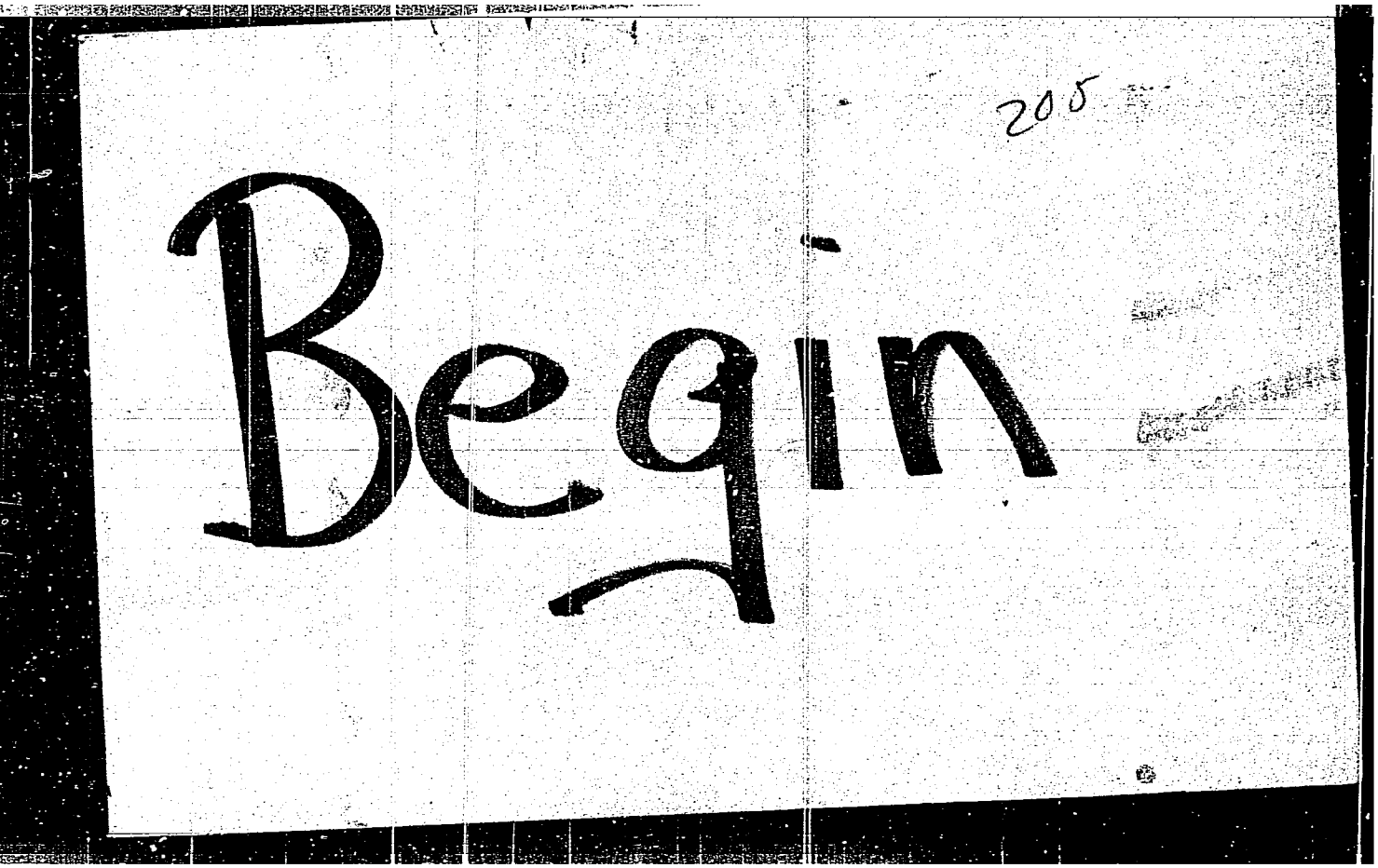


METEL'SKIY, V.; SHAMAYEVA, L.; SVIRIDOVICH, V.

Effectiveness of green fallows in Kemerovo Province. Zemledelie 24 no.1:22-27 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kemerovskaya oblastnaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya.
(Kemerovo Province--Fallowing)

34697
S/137/62/000/002/034/144
A006/A101

18.3100

AUTHORS: Bogomil'skaya, Ye. P., Sviridovskaya, R. M.

TITLE: A method of extracting molybdenum from wash waters of ammonium molybdate production

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 16, abstract 2G121 ("Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t tverdykh splavov", 1960, no. 3, 16-22)

TEXT: As a result of investigations performed, it was established that the cationic method can be used for Mo extraction from acid solutions, where Mo is contained in the form of MoO_2^{2+}. Sulfurized carbon is a most suitable cationite. For instance, if spent acid and acid wash water, obtained from processing molybdenum concentrate with weak HCl, are passed through sulfurized carbon in NH_4^+ form, then Mo can be extracted from them. The highest exchanging capacity of sulfurized carbon in respect to Mo is obtained when filtrating wash waters whose pH is equal to 0.5. Mo absorbed by the sulfurized carbon can be practically completely extracted by ammonia solutions (2.5%). Mo regeneration from wash waters according to the method suggested makes it possible to raise Mo extraction under industrial conditions by 2-3%.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

YURKEVICH, Yu.N.; SHAPIRO, K.Ya.; SVIRIDOVSKAYA, R.M.

Acid processing of wolframite concentrates. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.10:2112-2120 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

SOBOLEV, N.N.; BELOUSOV, M.M.; RODIN, G.M.; SVIRIDOV, A.G.; SKOROBOGATOV, N.G.; FAYZULLOV, F.S.

Temperature of the flame of a liquid-propellant rocket engine. Part 1. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 29 no.1:27-36 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Rockets (Aeronautics)) (Flame) (Temperature—Measurement)

SVIRIN, I.

Metal-rolling. Tekh.mol. 28 no.6:18 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Rolling (Metalwork))

SVIRIN, I.

The most powerful in the world. NTO 3 no. 1:15-16 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:2)
(Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station)

SVIRIN, I.

"Clay silicate." Tekh. mol. 25 no.11:34-35 N '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Building materials)

IL'IN, S., zhurnalist; RUSAKOVA, V., zhurnalist; BRODOVSKIY, B., zhurnalist; SVIRIN, I., zhurnalist; KISHCHIK, P., zhurnalist; STOYKEVICH, M., zhurnalist; PAREMSKIY, V., zhurnalist; L'VOV, B., zhurnalist; LYUBASHCHENKO, I., zhurnalist; VYSOTSKIY, Ye., zhurnalist; KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn.red.

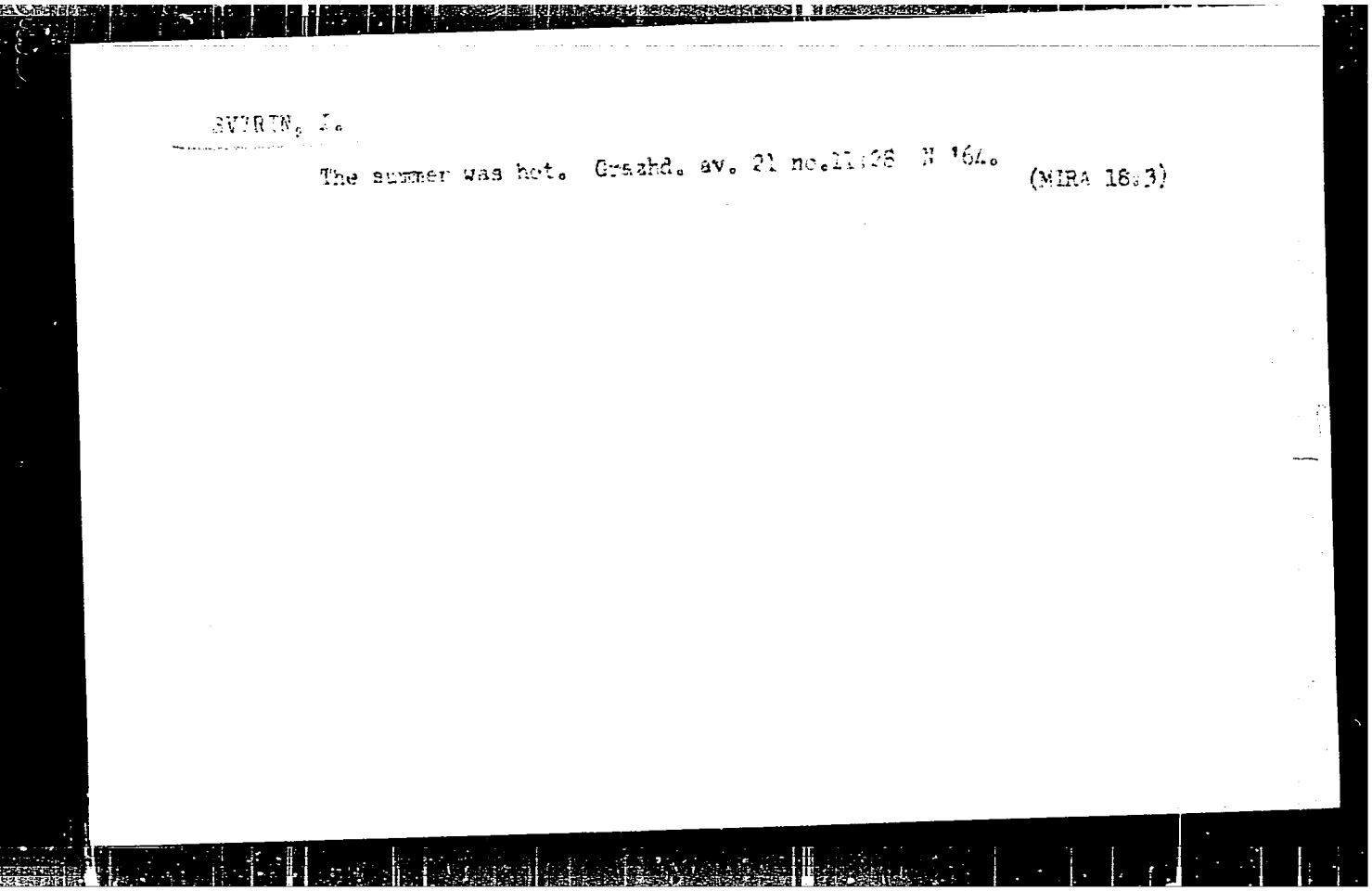
[Innovators in the seven-year plan; people with work achievements] Zachinateli novogo v semiletke; liudi trudovogo podviga. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat. No.7. 1961. 66 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Building--Technological innovations)

SVIRIN, I.; STOYKEVICH, M.

The fourth power station on the Dnieper. NTO 5 nd.2:21-23 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Dneprodzerzhinsk hydroelectric power station)



SVIRIN, I.

The summer was hot. Grazhd. av. 21 no.11:36 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SVIRIN, Ivan Petrovich; IVANOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich; KARLOV, A.Ya., red.; SHLEPINA, M.M., red.; GOLICHENKOVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[How they build in Magnitogorsk] Tak stroiat v Magnitogorske. Izd-vo VTsSPS, 1958. 44 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Magnitogorsk--Building)

SVIRIN, N.

Skopin Municipal Fire Department. Pozh.delo 5 no.8:15-16 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Starshiy rayonnyy pozharnyy inspektor, g.Skopin.
(Skopin--Fire departments)

SVIRIN, N.F., Cand Tech Sci (diss) --"New ~~lebhiced~~ retinular wood constructions." Len, 1959. 21 pp with drawings (Min of Higher Education USSR. Len Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst. Chair of Constructions of Wood and ~~Plasmass~~ Plastics), 100 copies (KL,27-59,121)

SVIRIN, N.F., aspirant

New reticular wooden construction elements. Sbor. nauch. trud. LISI no.3:105-116 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Domes) (Towers)

GERASIMOV, Igor' Dmitriyevich; SVIRIN, N.F., red.; ALAHYSHEVA, N.A., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Building of thin-walled three-dimensional structures in Krasnoyarsk Territory] Stroitel'stvo tolkostennykh prostranstvennykh konstruktsii v Krasnoiarskom krae. Leningrad, 1963. 20 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Stroitel'noe proizvodstvo, no.1) (MIRA 17:3)

SVIRIN, P.M.; KARPMAN, M.I.

Production of vegetable tanning extracts. Kozh.-obuv. prom. no.8:22-24 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Tanning materials)

VOLKOV, N.V.; KARPMAN, M.I.; SVIRIN, P.M.

Effect of storage conditions on the quality of willow bark. (MIRA 13:12)
Kozh.-obuv. prom. 2 no. 11:30-31 N '60.
(Tanning materials)

ACC NR: AP6016748 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/66/000/001/0036/0042

AUTHOR: Svirin, S. K. (Captain 2d Rank; Candidate of Naval Sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: Statistical research methods

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 1, 1966, 36-42

TOPIC TAGS: operations research, research program, statistic analysis, statistics, torpedo, submarine, naval tactic, naval training, naval weapon

ABSTRACT: Statistical research connected with evaluating the effectiveness of a tactical method involves discovering the basic factors on which such effectiveness depends, selecting the index which characterizes that effectiveness (the index of effectiveness), organizing the collection of the statistical data, putting the assembled data in a form convenient for analysis, computing the statistical characteristics, and analyzing the material obtained. The various stages involved in such research are reviewed by using the concrete example of evaluating the effectiveness of various methods of determining the elements of target movement in order for a submarine to launch a torpedo attack. When the technical processing of the results of observations are concluded, the next step is the investigation of the nature of the change in the quantities studied, followed by conclusions, and the drafting of

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6016748

recommendations for use of forces, weapons, or equipment. If the material collected permits no conclusions of interest to the researcher, the trend future research is to take is determined, and the statistical materials are collected. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables and 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12,15/SUBM DATE: None/ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

KOSTIN, S.M., inzh.- kapitan 2-go ranga; SVIRIN, S.K., kand. voyenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 2-go ranga

Statistical study of the efficiency of tactical maneuvers. Mor. sbor. 48 no.12:15-20 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

SVIRIN, V.

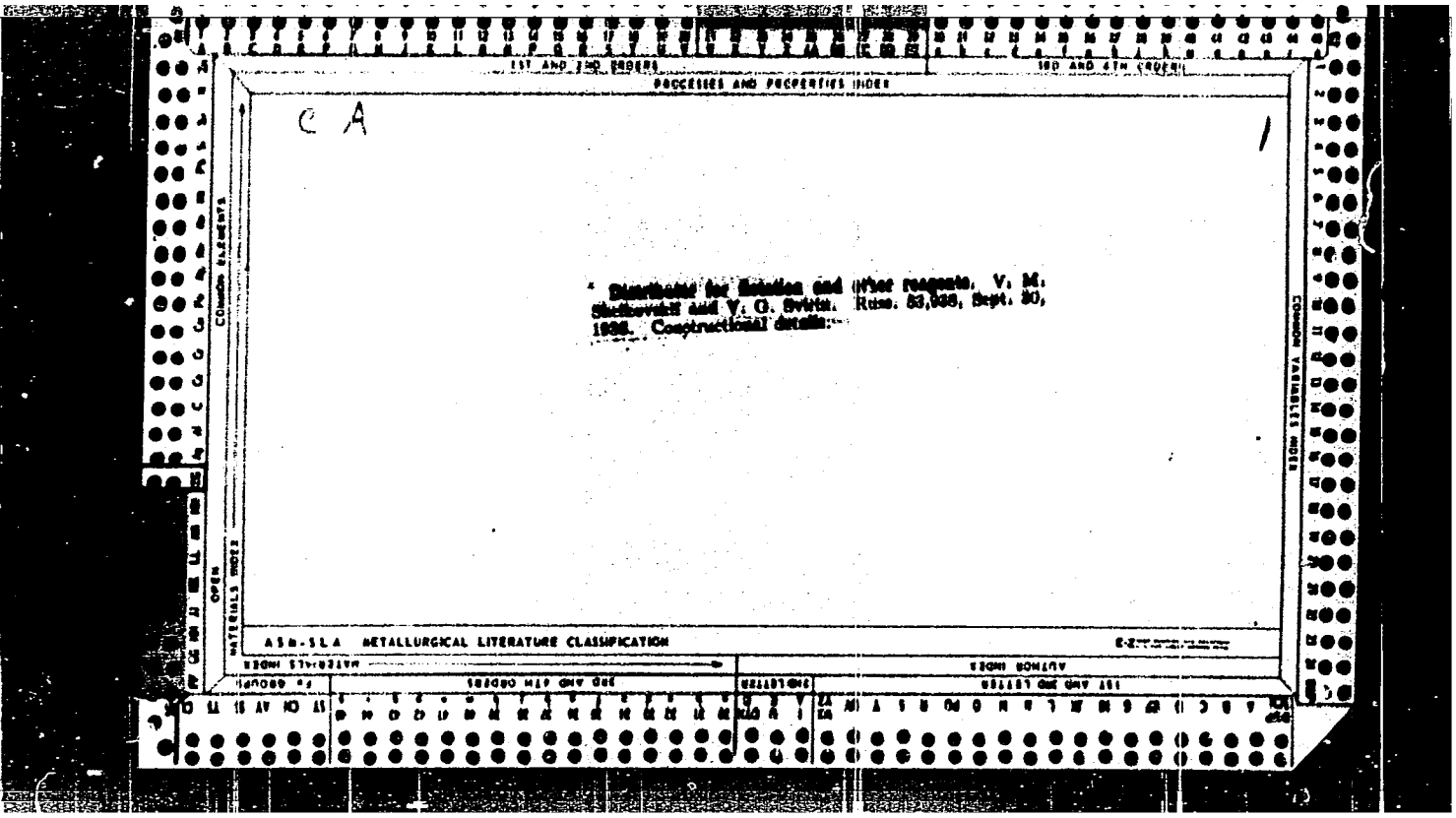
ZHGENTOV, O., zasluzhennyy master sporta; GUBAREV, V., master sporta; ILYUSHIN, V., master sporta; KUDRYASHOV, Yu., master sporta; RABINOVICH, I., master sporta; KHAYDUROV, Ye., master sporta; SHPAGIN, M., master sporta; SURANOV, P.; SVIRIN, V., strelok 1-go razryada; GNEUSHEV.

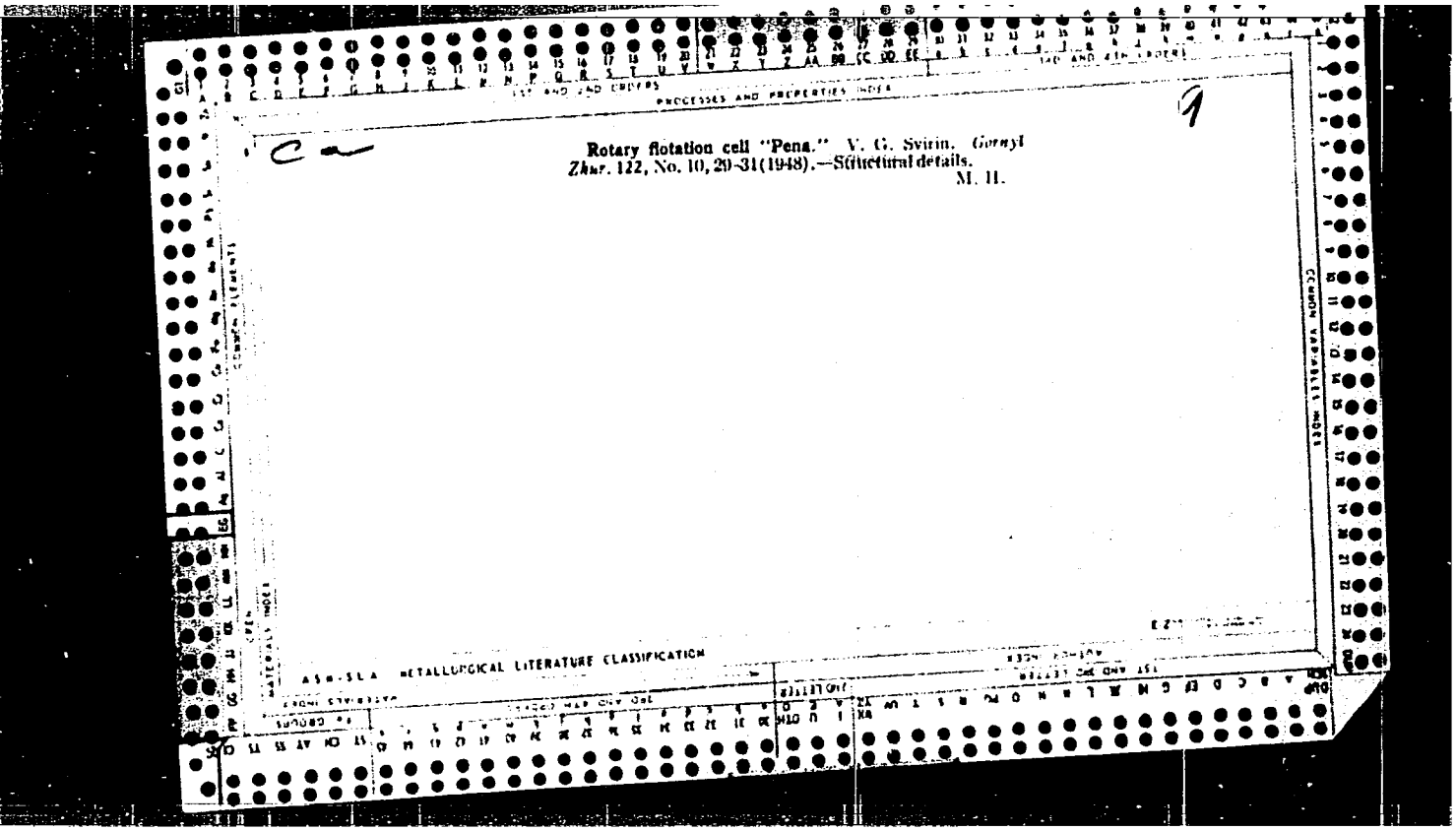
What should a marksmanship club be like? Voen. znan. 33 no.4: 26 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Rifle practice)

MITYUSHKIN, I.; AVRINSKIY, P.; LUTSAN, Ye.; STRUCHKOV, A.; KOREN ', L.; SVIRIN, V., instruktor peredovykh metodov truda; YAREMCHUK, N.

We are informed... Stroitel' 8 no.5:6 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Building—Technological innovations)





Rotary flotation cell "Pena." V. G. Svirin. *Gornyĭ Zhur.* 122, No. 10, 29-31(1948).—Structural details.
M. H.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SVIRIN, V.G.

Dust control measures for crushing sections. TSvet.met.27 no.3:4-7 My-Je '54. (MIRA 10:10)
(Ore dressing) (Dust--Removal)

SVIRIN, V. G.

137-1957-12-23004

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 21 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Svirin, V.G.

TITLE: The Management of Ball and Rod Supplies for Mills at Concentration Plants (Organizatsiya sharovogo i sterzhnevogo khozyaystva na obogatitel'nykh fabrikakh)

PERIODICAL: Obogashcheniye rud, 1956, Nr 5, pp 23-39

ABSTRACT: A description of the management of the ball and rod supplies in the concentration plants of Balkhash, Sredne-Ural'sk, Dzhezkazgan, Leninogorsk, and Apatity, as well as in a number of concentration plants in the USA. The author draws the conclusion that it is expedient to store the crushing equipment in the aisles of the crushing sections of the main buildings or in special annexes. Wherever possible a railroad siding should lead into the building or the annex. Electromagnetic cranes represent the most effective way of mechanizing the operations. The charging of balls into the mill can be best accomplished by the method used at the Balkhash plant. If reserve mills are available, the re-sizing of the balls should be performed on a stationary unit with a drum type sifter.

Card 1/2

The Managem't of Ball and Rod Supplies in Concentrat'n Plants

137-1957-12-23004

In the absence of reserve mills, the method used by the Apatit plant may be employed. For the loading of rods large plants may introduce the pneumatic machine developed by the mechanical repair section of the Mekhanobr. The weighing of the rods and balls is mandatory; most efficient for this purpose are the overhead crane scales.

A. Sh.

1. Metallurgy-USSR 2. Materials-Control 3. Production-Planning

Card 2/2

SOV/137-57-11-20756

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 17 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Svirin, V. G.

TITLE: The Prime Causes of the Long Start-up Periods at New Dressing Mills (Osnovnyye prichiny dlitel'nogo osvoyeniya novykh obogatitel'nykh fabrik)

PERIODICAL: Obogashcheniye rud, 1956, Nr 6, pp 6-12

ABSTRACT: The experiences of three major dressing mills - the Dzhezkazgan, Olenegorsk, and KYuGOK - are employed to illustrate the fact that the attainment of planned capacities and production indices drags out over a long start-up period for the following primary reasons: Failures to complete structural or other components, poor assembly and unsatisfactory quality of equipment supplied, failure to ready the maintenance shop, clumsy operation of the plant, and erroneous designs. The courses to be followed to eliminate these shortcomings are indicated.

Card 1/1

A. Sh.

SVIRIN, V.G.

Ways of automatizing crushing operations in ore-dressing plants.
Gor. zhur. no.2:57-60 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Mekhanobr.

(Ore dressing)

SVIRIN, V.G.; YUDELEV, D.M.

Repair and maintenance in Krivoy Rog ore-dressing combines. Obog. rud 3 no.6:33-45 '58. (MIRA 14:8)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)

SVIRIN, V.G.

Mechanization of the assembly and repair of belt conveyers.
Obog. rud 4 no.5:26-29 '59. (MIRA 14:8)
(Conveying machinery--Maintenance and repair)

SVIRIN, V.G.

Ways of saving on steel for lining crushers and mills.
Obrg. rud 5 no.1:34-36 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Crushing machinery) (Mechanical wear)

SASON, N.S.; SVIRIN, V.G.

Objectives in the mechanization of ore dressing plants. Obog.rud 5 no.2:42-51 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Ore dressing—Equipment and supplies)

SVIRIN, V.G.

Improving the efficiency of equipment in ore-dressing plants.
TSvet.met. 33 no.1:7-12 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)

SVIRIN, V.G.

Making up the full load of balls in ball mills. TSvet. met 33 no. 12:6-8 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Crushing machinery)

SVIRIN, V.G.

Setting-up of ore dressing equipment in open and semiopen areas. TSvet. met. 34 no.8:19-22 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)

SVIRIN, V. G.

New type of ore dressing plant. TSvet. met. 35 no.10:17-23 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Ore dressing)

SVIRIN, V.G.

Set-replacement method for mill maintenance in ore dressing plants. TSvet.met. 35 no.12:56-58 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Crushing machinery--Maintenance and repair)

SVIRIN, V.G.

A further improvement in the design of KMD-2200 UZTM crushing machines should be made without delay. TSvet. met. 36 no.8: 17-19 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Crushing machinery—Design and construction)

SVIRIN, V.Z.

Remodeling welding machines. Suggested by V.Z.Svirin. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.8:126-128 '58. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Rukovoditel' brigad instruktorov peredovykh metodov truda Orgstroya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies)

SVIRIN, V.Z.

Using MTM spot welding machines in manufacturing wide reinforcing screens. Stroi. prom. 36 no.2:12-14 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Reinforced concrete) (Electric welding)

OVCHINNIKOV, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SVIRINA, V.I., inzh.

Designing conveying lines for a wide-assortment production.
Leg.prom. 18 no.10:6-9 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Assembly-line methods)

KARZHEV, V.I.; SIL'CHENKO, Ye.I.; GONCHAROVA, N.V.; SVIRINA, V.P.; GOYKHMAN, G.L.

Activity of phosphoric acid catalyst pellets. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 8 no.8:19-23 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Petroleum—Refining) (Catalysis) (Phosphoric acid)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039763 S/0065/64/000/006/0024/0028

AUTHOR: Karzhev, V. I.; Sil'chenko, Ye. I.; Concharova, N. V.; Svirina, V. P.; Lebedeva, A. M.

TITLE: Separation of aromatic hydrocarbons by means of complexes

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 6, 1964, 24-28

TOPIC TAGS: xylene, p-xylene, m-xylene, antimony(III) chloride, p-xylene separation

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the separation of p-xylene by means of complex formation with $SbCl_3$ from a mixture of C_8 aromatic hydrocarbons produced in the aromatization of gasoline fractions. The principal purpose was to determine the maximum percentage recovery of p-xylene obtainable. The purity of the isolated p-xylene was also studied. Xylenes, synthetic mixtures of pure p- and m-xylene, and the 136—140C xylene fraction produced at the Novokuybyshevkiy Refinery were used. $SbCl_3$ was dissolved in the

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039763

hydrocarbon mixture at 60—70C. The solution was cooled to a predetermined temperature, and a $SbCl_3 \cdot C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$ crystal seed (mp, 56C) was added. After standing for one hour, the precipitated crystalline complex was filtered off and thermally decomposed at 136—144C.. The hydrocarbons were isolated by distillation. Optimum conditions for various stated initial compositions are given in tables. It was concluded that separation of highly concentrated p-xylene is best conducted in a continuous equipment in two or three stages, depending on the starting-material composition, the complex being decomposed between the stages. In this case, 94—96% p-xylene is produced after the last stage. The $SbCl_3$ can be repeatedly regenerated. The mother liquor can be returned to the first stage and m-xylene can be separated from it by complex formation with $SbCl_3$ under different conditions. This research was done at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Petroleum Industry. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 1 figure.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039763

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 24Jun64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: GC	NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

SHABAROV, Yu.S.; POTAPOV, V.K.; KOLOSKOVA, N.M.; PODTEREBKOVA, A.A.; SVIRINA, V.S.; LEVINA, R.Ya.

Cyclopropanes and cyclobutanes. Part 38: Nitration of 2-substituted phenylcyclopropanes. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9:2829-2832 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ZAVETA, K.; SVIRINA, Ye.; MALIKOVA, O.

Effect of thermal treatment on the electric properties of manganese ferrate single crystals. Fiz.tver.tela 4 no.12: 3593-3595 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.M.V.Lomonosova.
(Manganese ferrate crystals—Electric properties)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

SVIRINA, Ye. P.

"Magnetization of Permalloy in a Longitudinal Constant Magnetic Field," Zhur. Tekh. Fiz., 16, No.12, 1946

Sci.Res. Inst. Physics, Odessa State U. im. Mechnikov

SVIRINA, Ye. P. CAND PHYSICOMATH SCI

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Kinetics of Changes in the Magnetic Properties of Permalloy in the Process of Superstructural Transformations."

25 May 49
Moscow Order of Lenin State V imeni M.V. Lomonosov.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

YE. P. SVIRINA

USSR/Physics - Crystals

11 Feb 50

"Activation Energy in Superstructure Transformations," N. S. Akulov, Active Mem, Acad Sci Belorussian SSR, Ye. P. Svirina

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR LXX, No 5, pp 789-791

Attempts to use magnetic methods to study kinetics of superstructure transformations ans activation energy. Annealed molybdenum permalloy toroid specimem 1 hr. at 1,000° C. Established partial order of crystal lattice atoms by tempering in air. Studied kinetics of superstructure transformations at 400, 440, 470, and 490°C. Determined magnetic saturation according to magnetixation curve. Found activation energy for molybdenum permalloy in transition from disorder to order was 37 kg-cal/mole. Lower activation energy for molybdenum permalloy is probably due to influence of Mo (affrox 3%). Submitted 17 Dec 49

PA 165T58

Evaluation B-78945, 15 Sep 54

SVIRINA, Ye. P.

USSR/Physics - Magnetism

"Kinetics of the Variation of Energetic Anisotropy During Superstructural Conversion," N. S. Akulov, Act Mem, Acad Sci Belorussian SSR, Ye. P. Svirina

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVI, No 5, pp 669-671 1951

Gives curves showing dependence of const K of energetic anisotropy upon time of soaking of isothermal process for various temps and establishes law connecting quantity K with deg of order sigma in the ordering process. Method of detg K is described by Akulov in "Zs fur Physik" 69, 822, 1931. Submitted 12 Dec 50.

184T99

SVIRINA, Ye. P.

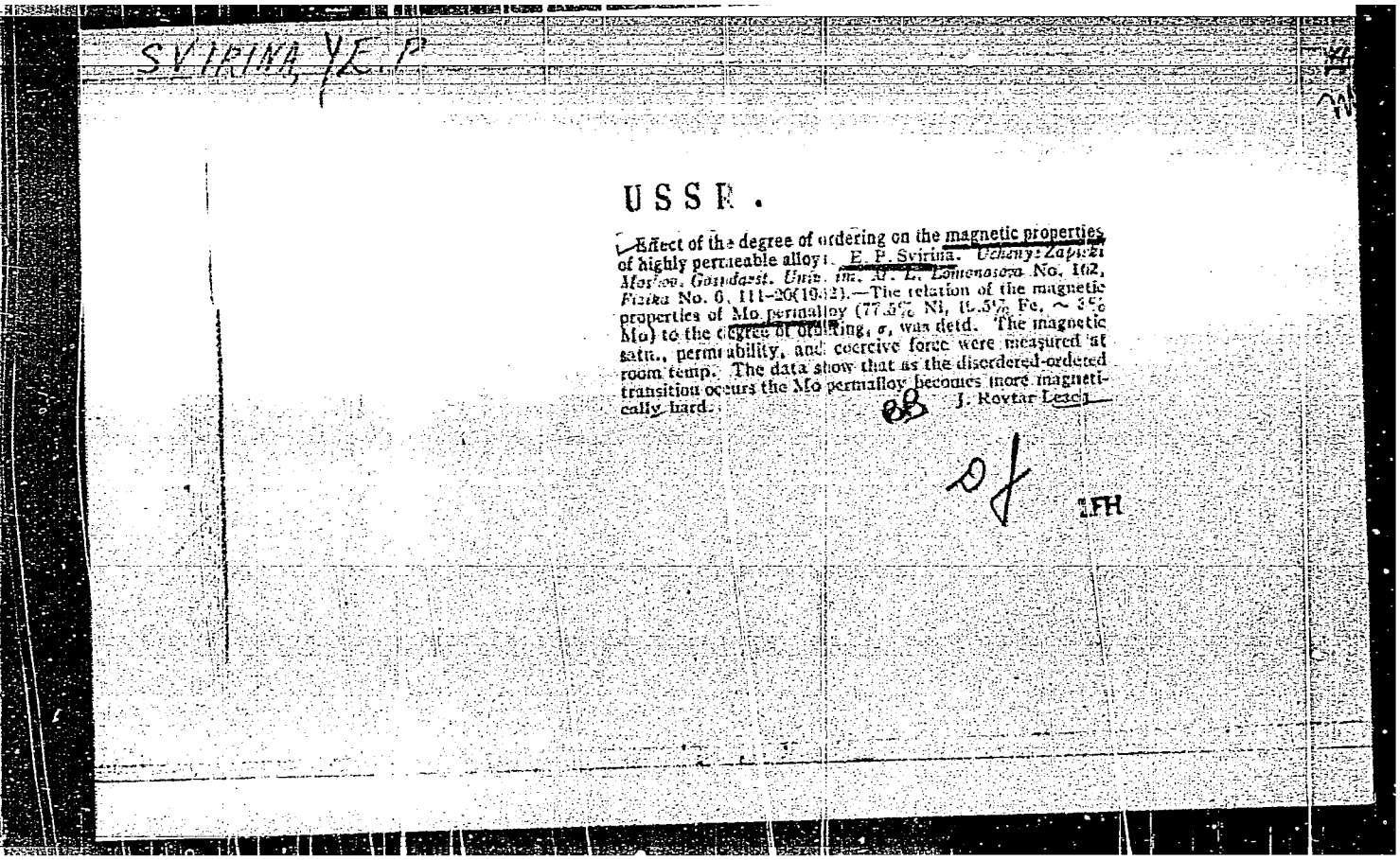
Permalloys

Kinetics of the change in magnetic properties of highly permeable alloys of the permalloy type during superstructural transformations. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 16, No. 6, 1952.

Discussion of theories recently developed by N.A.Akulov (DAN SSSR,66,3 1949), S.V.Vonsovskiy (ibid 26, 564, 1940), A. N. Kamar (ibid 11, 491, 1947) and others which permit studies of kinetics of superstructural transitions by magnetic methods. Results of authoress' expts proved that presence of ordered and disordered phases determine behavior of coercive forces.

251T32

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.



SVIRINA, YE. P.

USSR.

Effect of the degree of ordering on the magnetic properties of highly permeable alloys. E. P. Svirina. *Uchany: Zapiski Moskov. Gosudarst. Univ. im. M. V. Lomonosova* No. 162, *Fizika* No. 6, 111–20(1952).—The relation of the magnetic properties of Mo permalloy (77.5% Ni, 16.5% Fe, ~ 3% Mo) to the degree of ordering, σ, was detd. The magnetic satn., permeability, and coercive force were measured at room temp. The data show that as the disordered-ordered transition occurs the Mo permalloy becomes more magnetically hard. J. Rovtar Leach

88

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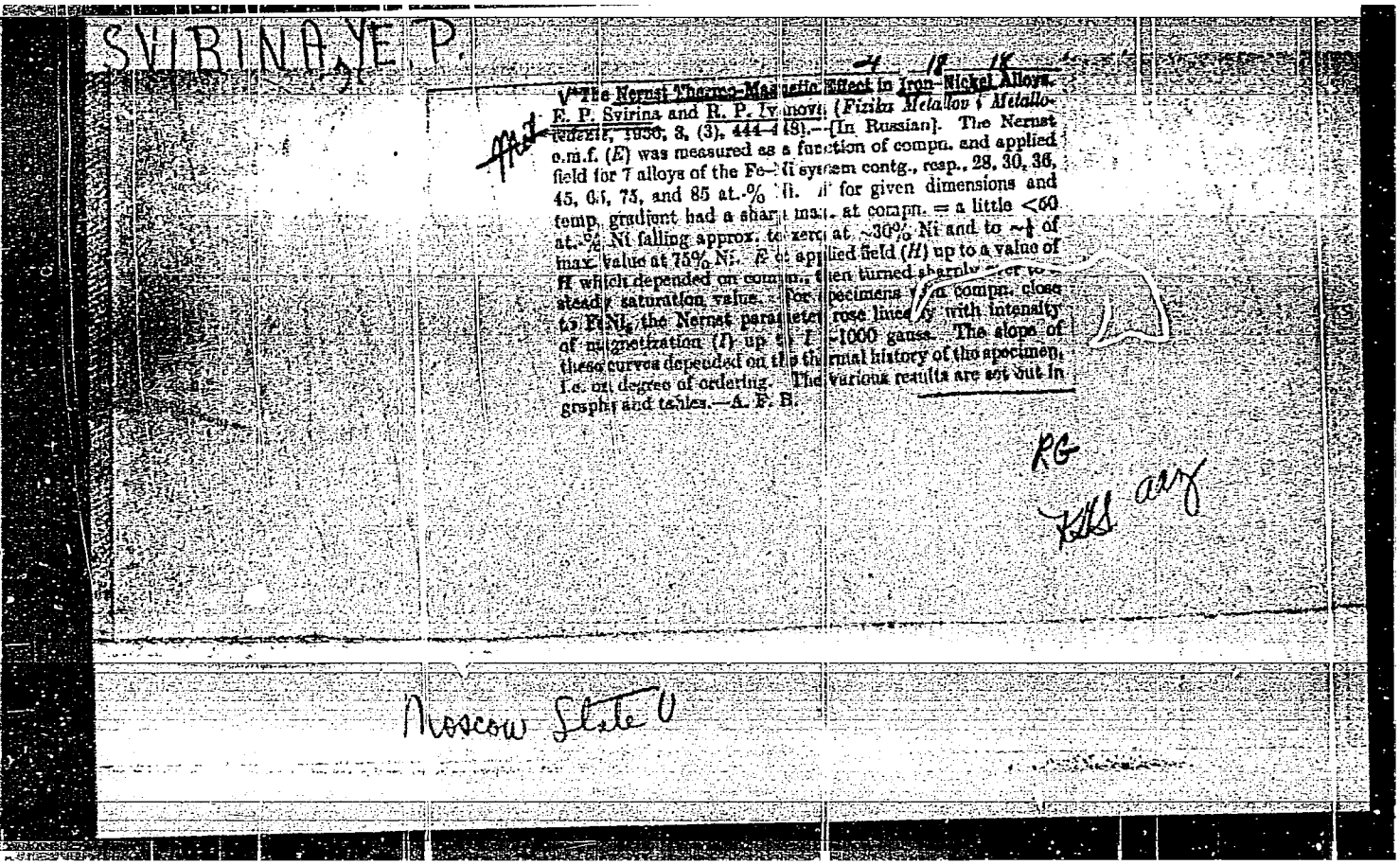
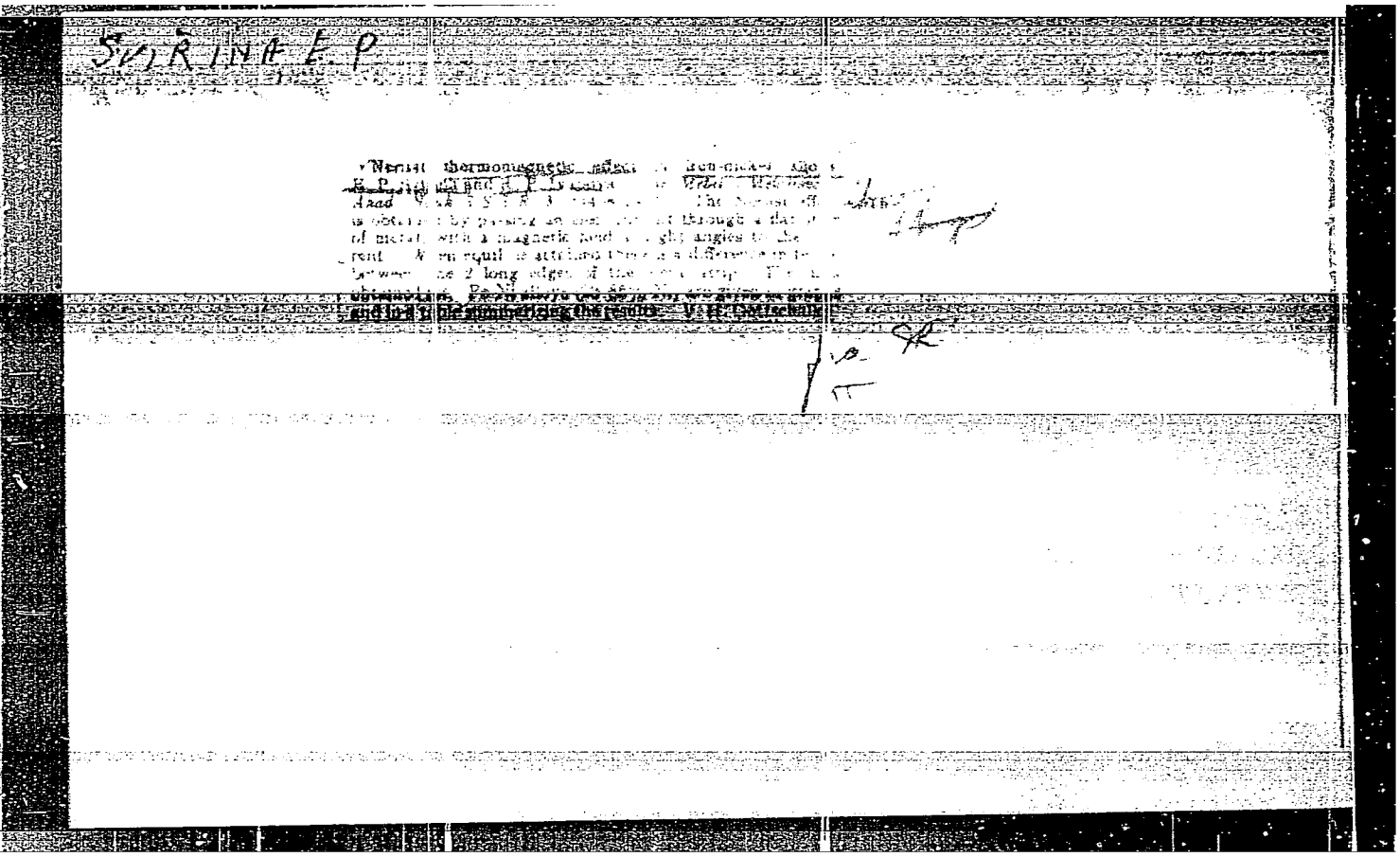


SVIRINA, YE P.

The Nernst Thermo-Magnetic Effect in Iron-Nickel Alloys. E. P. Svirina and R. P. Ivanova. (*Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye*, 1956, 3, (3), 444–448).—[In Russian]. The Nernst e.m.f. (*E*) was measured as a function of compn. and applied field for 7 alloys of the Fe–Ni system contg., resp., 28, 30, 36, 45, 65, 75, and 85 at.-% Ni. *H* for given dimensions and temp. gradient had a sharp max. at compn. = a little <60 at.-% Ni falling approx. to zero at ~30% Ni and to ~½ of max. value at 75% Ni. *E* at applied field (*H*) up to a value of *H* which depended on compn., then turned sharply over to a steady saturation value. For specimens of compn. close to Fe_3Ni, the Nernst parameter rose linearly with intensity of magnetization (*I*) up to ~1000 gauss. The slope of these curves depended on the thermal history of the specimen, i.e. on degree of ordering. The various results are set out in graphs and tables.—A. F. B.

RG

Moscow State U



SOV/126-6-4-7/34

AUTHORS: Belov, K.P.,
Svirina, Ye.P.,
Belous, Yu.V.

TITLE: Hall Effect in Alloys in the Region of Ferromagnetic Transformation (Effekt Kholla v splavakh v oblasti ferromagnitnogo prevrashcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol6, Nr 4, pp 621-627 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The temperature characteristic of the Hall constant has a complicated shape, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Curie point. Usually, the Hall constant at any temperature is determined from the inclination angle of the Hall emf - magnetisation curves. However, the characteristic of these curves changes considerably with the temperature. On approaching the Curie point the role of the processes of displacement and rotation decreases, whilst the role of the real magnetisation (the para-process) becomes paramount. Thus, from the Hall emf - magnetisation curves some "mixed" Hall constant is determined which is caused by the

Hall Effect in Alloys in the Region of Ferromagnetic Transformation

orientations of the spontaneous magnetisation, which are due to the magnetic forces of the lattice and they are also due to changes in this magnitude caused by the exchange forces. The necessity of determining two separate Hall constants corresponding to the processes of orientation of the magnetic moments of the domains and of the para-process has been pointed out for the first time by Volkov (Ref.7). The authors of this paper have attempted to dispense with the usually applied method of calculation of the Hall constant in ferromagnetics from measured data. Since the fundamental characteristic of a ferromagnetic is its spontaneous magnetisation I_s, an attempt has been made to separate from the experimental data the "spontaneous" Hall effect and to study the variation of this effect with the temperature. This method of studying the temperature dependence of the Hall effect excludes the influence of magnetisation processes brought about by an external field. Investigation of the temperature

Hall Effect in Alloys in the Region of Ferromagnetic Transformation

dependence of the "spontaneous" Hall effect is also of interest from the point of view of verifying conclusions based on quantum mechanics theories of the Hall effect in ferromagnetics (Ref.8) in which this effect is considered as being a function of the spontaneous magnetisation. The authors of this paper investigated alloys with a high paraprocess (invar steels), since in such steels it is easier to separate out the "spontaneous" Hall effect than in other ferromagnetics. Furthermore, all the measurements were carried out in the region of ferromagnetic transformation (near the Curie point) where the processes of technical magnetisation are small, which also makes the determination of the spontaneous Hall effect easier. The investigations were carried out on specimens of the following compositions:
56.0% Co; 10.0% Cr; rest Fe.
36.0% Ni; 6.0% Co; rest Fe.
31.5% Ni; 5.7% Cr; rest Fe.

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After manufacture, the 6 x 12 x 150 mm specimens were subjected to homogenisation annealing in vacuum at 1000°C for 15 hours with subsequent slow cooling. The magnetisation was determined by a ballistic method. The Hall emf was measured in accordance with a method described by Kikoin (Ref.3) and Pugh (Ref.9) using a photo-electro-optic amplifier as described by Kozyrev (Ref.10). For each specimen the magnetisation and the Hall emf as a function of the field at a given temperature were measured simultaneously. The temperature was varied by means of a furnace with a bifiliar heating wire placed inside the solenoid which generated the uniform magnetic field along the specimen. During the measurements the temperature was maintained constant with an accuracy of ± 0.1°C. The obtained results are graphed in Fig.1-8. It was found that in the neighbourhood of the Curie point the Hall constant

Hall Effect in Alloys in the Region of Ferromagnetic Transformation

shows a linear dependence on the square value of the spontaneous magnetisation. There are 8 figures and 11 references of which 6 are Soviet and 5 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet Imeni M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: 1st April 1957.

24.7600 1043, 1138, 1395

20330
S/188/60/000/006/003/011
B101/B204

AUTHORS: Svirina, Ye. P., Sirota, Z. D.

TITLE: Hall effect in Fe_3Pt alloy near Curie temperature

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya 3, fizika, astronomiya, no. 6, 1960, 27-30

TEXT: It is the purpose of this paper to study the change in the Hall emf of an alloy, whose composition is a near approach to that of the Fe_3Pt (58% Pt, 42% Fe), near Curie temperature in dependence on temperature and thermal treatment. The Hall emf and the intensity of magnetization were measured according to a method described in Ref. 5. The specimen investigated was chilled either with 1000°C in water, or annealed for 6 hours at 600°C. Figs. 1 and 2 show the isothermal lines of the Hall emf for the chilled and for the annealed specimen. From the curves of the intensity of magnetization and of the Hall emf which take an analogous course, the spontaneous Hall emf E_s and the intensity σ_s of magnetization were thermodynamically calculated. Figs. 3 and 4 show these

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Hall effect in Fe_3Pt...

S/188/60/000/006/003/011
B101/B204

values as function of temperature. Herefrom a Curie temperature of 87.5°C is obtained for the chilled specimen, while 186°C is obtained for the annealed specimen. The increased Curie temperature and the electric resistivity, which is lower by 25%, of the annealed specimen led to the assumption that this specimen was partially ordered. The spontaneous Hall constant $R_s = E_s/\sigma_s$ increased with temperature up to Curie point. It was found that R_s in case of both specimens is a linear function of σ_s^2. In Ref. 5 it was shown that the Hall emf E of ferromagnetics in magnetic fields, which are larger than the field H_s of technical saturation, may be expressed by $E = R_o H + R_s\sigma_s + R_i\sigma_i$. R_o is the classical Hall constant, which determines signs and number of electricity carriers; R_i is the Hall constant of the true intensity of magnetization; σ_i is the intensity of magnetization of the para process. By differentiating (1) one obtains: $\partial E/\partial H = R_o + R_i \partial\sigma_i/\partial H$ (2), where $\partial E/\partial H = \chi_E$ is the susceptibility of the Hall emf within the region of the para process.

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$\partial\sigma_i/\partial H = \chi_i$ - the susceptibility of the para process. As shown by Fig. 7, there is a linear interrelation between χ_E and χ_i. The straight lines cut off a section on the ordinate, which corresponds to R_o. R_o is negative and depends only little on temperature and thermal treatment. From $R_o = 1/nec$ (n = number of conduction electrons, e = electron charge, c = velocity of light), $n = 6 \cdot 10^{20}$ cm^{-3} was calculated. The authors thank Professor K. P. Belov for discussions. [Abstracter's note: This is a nearly complete rendering of the original text.] There are 7 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra obshchey fiziki dlya biologov (Moscow State University, Department of General Physics for Biologists)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1960

24,7700
15-2450

27301
S/181/61/003/008/031/034
B111/B102

AUTHORS: Belov, K. P., and Svirina, Ye. P.

TITLE: Hall effect in monocrystalline manganese ferrites

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 8, 1961, 2495 - 2497

TEXT: The changes of the number of carriers and of their mobility in monocrystalline manganese ferrites are studied as functions of temperature and composition. The crystals were grown by Verneuil's method and displayed an excess of hausmannite as compared to the stoichiometric composition. Experiments showed that the Hall constant R_0 (for this classical determination of R_0 in ferromagnetic substances see Ref. 3: K. P. Belov, Ye. P. Svirina, ZhETF, 37, 1212, 1959) was negative for the ferrites examined by the authors. The carrier concentration was calculated from $R_0 = \gamma/ne$, where $\gamma \approx 1$ is a constant characteristic of electron scattering in the semiconductor. Measurements in monocrystalline manganese ferrites revealed that the number of conduction electrons rises with rising temperature. ln n is a linear function of 1/T, and the activation energy of conduction

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electrons is determined from its slope. From the ln n = f(1/T) curves it follows that monocrystalline manganese ferrites with an excess of hausmannite are typical semiconductors. Substitution of Fe ions by Mn ions leads to an increase of activation energy and to a decrease of the number of electrons, which in turn results in a decrease in resistivity. The fact that the mobility decreases with increasing temperature indicates that an electron exchange between ions of variable valencies, as assumed by E. Verwey and J. de Boer (Ref. 6: Rec. Trav. Chim. Pays. Boc., 55, 531, 1952) is not predominant in the conduction mechanism of the ferrites studied. The decrease of mobility with rising temperature shows that conduction electrons are predominantly scattered by lattice vibrations. A. A. Popov is thanked for having supplied the single crystals, and V. L. Bonch-Bruyevich, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, for discussions. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1961

44141

S/181/62/004/010/028/063
B108/B104

AUTHORS: Belov, K. P., Svirina, Ye. P., and Malikova, O. A.

TITLE: The electrical conductivity of manganese ferrite single crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 10, 1962, 2829-2831

TEXT: The temperature dependence of the Hall emf, of the magnetization σ, and of the electrical conductivity 1/ϱ of manganese ferrite single crystals was studied. The crystals were slightly out of the stoichiometric composition, either by a manganese or by an iron excess. The Hall emf $E = (R_0 H + R_m \sigma)j$ increases rapidly with an excess of Mn. The magnetic Hall constant R_m rises linearly with increasing ϱ. The classical Hall constant R_0 is negative. The electron concentration calculated from it increases with increasing temperature according to an exponential law. The electron mobility calculated from R_0 and ϱ decreases considerably with increasing temperature in the case of manganese ferrite with excess Mn. In ferrite

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The electrical conductivity of...

with excess Fe it decreases only a little. This shows that in the former case the phonons contribute most to the scattering of electrons (A.Miller. J. Appl. Phys., 31, no. 5, 261, 1960). There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1962

Card 2/2

L 11994-65 EWT(l)/EED-2 AFWL/ASD(d)/ESD(tp)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4048417 S/0181/64/006/011/3378/3382

AUTHOR: Svirina, Ye. P.

TITLE: The spontaneous Hall coefficient of ferrites

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 11, 1964, 3378-3382

TOPIC TAGS: Hall coefficient, spontaneous magnetization, manganese ferrite

ABSTRACT: An analysis is made of the spontaneous Hall coefficient R_s (defined as the contribution to the Hall effect due to the spontaneous magnetization σ_s) of semiconducting manganese ferrite $Mn_xFe_yO_4$ having either an excess (x = 0.84--0.87, y = 2.13--2.16) or a deficiency (x = 1.03--1.28, y = 1.72--1.97) of Fe ions. The value of R_s was determined as a function of composition, temperature (0--400C), electrical resistivity ρ, and of σ_s. When the Fe content was increased, ρ rose but R_s decreased. For Fe-deficient samples

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L 11994-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048417

$\ln|R_s|$ rose linearly with 1/T, where T is absolute temperature; for Fe-rich samples the rise of $\ln|R_s|$ with 1/T was sublinear. R_s/ρ decreased linearly with increase of σ_s^2 (for metal ferromagnets R_s and not R_s/ρ is a linear function of σ_s^2). The results are shown to be in general agreement with the theory of the spontaneous Hall effect in ferrites (Sh. Sh. Abel'skiy and Yu. P. Irkhin, ZhETF, v. 44, 230, 1963; L. E. Gurevich and I. N. Yassievich, FTT, v. 5, 2620, 1963). "The author thanks K. P. Belov for his interest and discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 24Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS NR REF SOV: 023 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 22207-65 EWT(1)/EEC(t)/EED-2 Peb TJP(c)/AFWL/SSD/ASD(m)-3/AS(mp)-2/ESD(dp)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP5000661 S/0181/64/006/012/3626/3630

AUTHOR: Svirina, Ye. P.; Malikova, M. A.

TITLE: Hall and Nernst—Ettingshausen effects in cobalt ferrite

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 12, 1964, 3626-3630

TOPIC TAGS: Hall effect, galvanomagnetic effect, Nernst Ettingshausen effect, cobalt alloy, ferrite

ABSTRACT: Experimental data were obtained by a combined study of the temperature dependence of the Hall and Nernst—Ettingshausen (NE) effects, the electrical resistivity, and the spontaneous magnetization of a single crystal of cobalt ferrite ($Co_{0.94}Fe_{2.06}O_4$). The crystal was grown by T. M. Perekalina at the Crystallography Institute AN SSSR using the Verneuil method. The study was carried out between 63 and 420C using an electric furnace. A temperature gradient of 10—15 deg across the sample (required in NE measurements only) was established with an auxiliary heater and a cooler. The Hall emf (E_H) was positive and the NE emf (E_N) was negative. The Hall emf at 80 and 163C

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was found to decrease considerably as the magnetic field increased. When the temperature increased, the slope of the $E_H(H)$ curves changed and, in the same magnetic field, the slope became positive. The NE effect emf always rose with the magnetic field. The data on E_H and E_N were analyzed using the following expressions:

$$E_H = R_O H + R_s I_s + R_i I_i$$

$$E_N = Q_O H + Q_s I_s + Q_i I_i$$

where R's and Q's are Hall and NE coefficients, respectively; H is the magnetic field and I the magnetization; the classical (nonmagnetic), spontaneous-magnetization and total-saturation-magnetization components are denoted by the subscripts "O," "s," and "i" respectively. R_s was positive and decreased nonotonically with temperature, while Q_s was negative and had a minimum at 200—250C. The temperature dependence of R_O and of the electrical resistivity ρ showed that the Hall mobility fell with increasing temperature, indicating phonon scattering of the conduction electrons (the sample was n-type) as the dominant mechanism. A method for calculating the coefficient Q_O was described; orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 formulas. [02]

L 22207-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000661

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 02Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EM

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 003 ATD PRESS: 3169

3/3

SVIRINA, Ye. P.; MALIKOVA, M. A.

"The Hall and Nernst-Ettinghausen effects in the ferrites."

report submitted for Intl Conf on Magnetism, Nottingham, UK, 6-13 Sep 64.

Moscow State Univ.

L 62225-65 EPF(n)-2/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5020246 UR/0188/65/000/004/0094/0096
538.632 : 621.318.134

AUTHORS: Svirina, Ye. P.; Malikova, M. A.

TITLE: Hall and Nernst-Ettingshausen effects in lithium ferrite

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 3. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 4, 1965, 94-96

TOPIC TAGS: solid state physics, Hall effect, lithium, Nernst effect, Ettingshausen effect

ABSTRACT: Experimental curves were obtained of Hall emf E_H, magnetization I, and electric resistivity of polycrystalline lithium ferrite for various temperatures in the range 290 to 780K. At a temperature of 489K the Nernst-Ettingshausen (N-E) emf was obtained as a function of the magnetic field. The specimen was a parallelepiped 25 x 10 x 5 mm^3. In the temperature range 590-785K there is a decrease in E_H as the magnetic field is increased. Two reasons are given for this behavior: 1) a decrease in the spontaneous Hall coefficient in the region of true magnetization (para-process), and 2) the difference in sign between the classical and the spontaneous

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L 62225-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020246 2

Hall constants. The N-E emf curve has a negative sign for lithium ferrite. The N-E emf susceptibility versus the para-process susceptibility curve is shown at 489K in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The Hall mobility of electron conductivity in lithium ferrite was obtained as the ratio R_0/ρ as a function of the temperature (see Fig. 2 of the Enclosure). According to semiconductor theory, the increase in mobility with temperature indicates the impurity characteristic of current carrier scattering in the temperature range of the tests. "The authors thank Professor K. P. Belov for his interest in the work and for taking part in reducing the data." Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [04]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra obshchey fiziki (Moscow State University, Department of General Physics)

SUBMITTED: 11Feb65 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS,EM

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4076

Card 2/3

L 62225-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020246 ENCLOSURE: 01

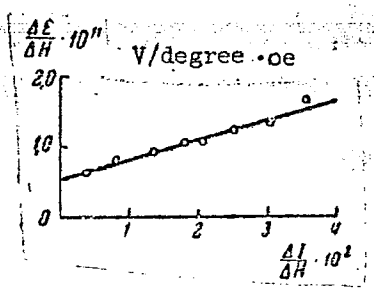

Fig. 1. Variation of susceptibility of the Nernst-Ettingshausen emf as a function of the susceptibility of the process at 489K

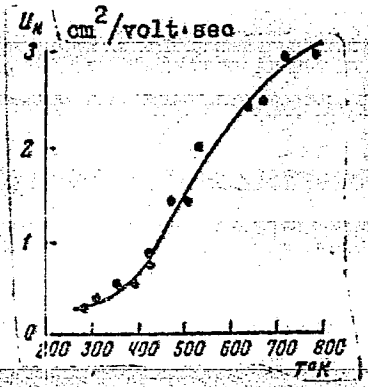

Fig. 2. Variation of the Hall mobility with the temperature

Card 3/3

L 29970-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6012488 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1217/1220

53
52
B

AUTHORS: Belov, K. P.; Svirina, Ye. P.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the spontaneous Hall constant in ferromagnets

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 1217-1220

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic material, Hall constant, temperature dependence, Curie point, paramagnetic susceptibility

ABSTRACT: The authors claim that the experimental results on the temperature dependence of the ferromagnetic Hall constant, which called for this constant to have a maximum at the Curie point, are incorrect, owing to improper methods of calculating the ferromagnetic constant, and that an analysis of their own experimental results shows that there should be no such maximum. To prove their statement, the authors analyze their earlier experimental data (ZhETF v. 37, 1212, 1959) on the Hall effect in Fe_3Pt. It is shown in particular that at the Curie point the Hall coefficient goes over monotonically into the paramagnetic Hall constant,

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L 46923-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/AT

ACC NR: AP6015488 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1599/1601

AUTHOR: Svirina, Ye. P.; Malikova, O. A.; Malikova, M. A.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: The Hall and Nernst-Ettingshausen effects in ferrites containing excess iron ions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1599-1601

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, Hall effect, Hall constant, cobalt compound, manganese compound, Nernst effect, Ettingshausen effect, semiconductor research

ABSTRACT: The Hall (H) and Nernst-Ettingshausen (N-E) effects have not been sufficiently researched with respect to magnetic semiconductors, e. g., ferrites. Using conventional potentiometric instrumentation, the authors examined the temperature relationships of the H and N-E effects, the electrical resistivity (ρ), and the magnetization intensity (σ_s) of the following ferrites: $(Mn_{0.74}Fe_{2.26}O_4)$, $(Ni_{0.69}Fe_{2.31}O_4)$ and $(Co_{0.94}Fe_{2.60}O_4)$. These ferrites have an electrical resistivity of only 10 to 100 ohm·cm at low temperatures (80°K and above). Measurements of Hall emf in Mn and Ni ferrites in a broad temperature range showed that the proportional relationship between R_s/ρ and σ_s^2 (where R_s is the spontaneous Hall coefficient, ρ is the electrical

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resistivity, and σ_s is the spontaneous magnetization intensity per unit mass) were not satisfied. However, there is a linear relationship between R_s/R_0 and σ_s^2 (where R_0 is the classical Hall coefficient) for the entire investigated temperature range. In view of the complex nature of the Hall mobility, it can be assumed that in the presence of several types of scattering of the current carriers, R_s depends only on the scattering of the magnetic discontinuities. Similarly, the relationship between Q_s/Q_0 and σ_s^2 for ferrites of Mn and of Co was established (where Q_s and Q_0 are the spontaneous and the classic *N-E* coefficients, respectively), and was found to be linear. Thus, we have the empiric relationship

$$\frac{Q_s}{Q_0}=A\frac{R_s}{R_0},$$

where A is a proportionality factor. Upon expressing R_0 through the current carrier concentration n, and making some transformations, we obtain

$$Q_s=f(r)R_s\sigma,$$

where $f(r)$ is a function that depends on the scattering parameters at varying temperature, and σ is the electrical conductivity. The authors thank K. P. Belov for his interest in the work and for taking part in the discussion of the experimental results.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jul65/ ORIG REF: 012

GINTOVT, V.Ye.; SOLOMINA, M.L.; SHANDOR, Kh.; LEBEDEV, B.I.; SVIRINA, Z.A.

Making use of heterosis in raising chicks for meat. Trudy Inst. gen. no.29:290-294 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Poultry breeding) (Heterosis)

KOPYLOVSKAYA, G.Ya.; SOLONINA, M.L.; LEBEDEV, B.I.; SVIRINA, Z.A.

Effectiveness of the utilization of the Cornish chicken breed for the production of broilers. Trudy Inst. gen. no.31:289-301 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

SVIRINA, Z.L.

Diagnostic role of Paul-Bunnell reaction [with summary in English, p.61-62]. Probl.gemat. i perel. krovi 3 no.1:24-27 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz klinicheskoy laboratorii (naychnyy rukovoditel' - prof. G.A. Alekseyev) TSentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Semashko Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya

(INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS, diagnosis,
Paul-Bunnell reaction (Rus))

FOKINA, N.T.; DUBROVSKAYA, V.S.; SVIRINA, Z.I.

Methodology of leucocyte concentration. Lab. delo no. 11: 655-657 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. III kafedra terapii (zaveduyushchiy - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.A.Kassirskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i laboratoriya TSentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im. Semashko Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (glavnyy vrach A.A.Potsubeyenko), Moskva.

SVIRINOVSKIY, Ya.Kh.

Deliriumlike fantasy syndrome. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:300-306 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy psikhiatrii imeni V.P.Serbskogo. Dir. - dotsent G.V.Morozov. Tret'ye otdeleniye. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.I.Felinskaya.
(FANTASY) (DELIRIUM) (FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY)

SVIRINOVSKIY, Ya.Kh.

Syndrome of deliriumlike phantasies in a prolonged course of reactive states. Probl. obshchei i sud. psikh. no.1:189-196 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

SVIRINOVSKIY, Ya.Ye.; SHOSTAKOVICH, B.V.

Compulsory treatment as one of the methods of preventin the actions of socially dangerous insane persons. Sud.-med.ekspert. 2 no.3:47-49 Jl-S '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy psikhiatrii imeni prof. Serbskogo (dir. - dotsent G.V. Morozov).
(MENTALLY ILL--CARE AND TREATMENT)

SVIRINOVSKIY, Ya. Ye.

Analysis of the divergence in diagnoses between schizophrenias and simulations. Prak. sudebnopsikh. ekspert. no.1:3-10 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

(SCHIZOPHREMIA) (MALINGERING)

SVIRINOVSKIY, Ya.Ye.

Correlation of the hysteric and simulative mechanisms. Prak.sudebnopsikh. ekspert. no.3:68-74 '61. (MIRA 17:10)

SVIRINOVSKIY, Ya.Ye.

Atypical fantasies similar to delirium. Prak.sudebnopsikh. ekspert. no.5:62-69 '61. (MIRA 16:4)
(PSYCHOSES)

SVIRINOVSKIY, Ya.Ye.

Study of cutaneous galvanic reflexes in patients with psychogenic deliriumlike phantasies. Prob.sud.psikh. 10:147-154'61 (MIRA 16:7)

(REFLEXES) (DELIRIUM)

KISELEV, A.S.; MELIK-MKRTYCHYAN, V.A.; SVIRINOVSKIY, Ya.Ye.; SHOSTAKOVICH, B.V.

Analysis of the repeated actions of mental patients which are dangerous to society. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:383-388 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy psikhiatrii imeni V.P.Serbskogo. Dir. - dotsent G.V.Morozov. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent G.V.Morozov.
(MENTALLY ILL) (FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY)

STRELKOV, I.G., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, glav. red.; KOVALENKO, I.F., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; SVIRITSKIY, Ya.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; MIKHALEV, Ya.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; MOSKALEV, A.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; LARIN, V.D., red.; ZEN'KO, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Pulse crops] Zernobobovye kul'tury. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo sel'skokhoz. lit-ry BSSR, 1963. 246 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. White Russia. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(White Russia--Legumes)

SVIRIZHEV, M.V., zasluzhil lekar na RSFSR, k.m.n.

Prophylactic and restorative operations in joint tuberculosis. Khirurgiia 15 no.2/3:150-157 '62.

1. Iz Novosibirski nauchno-izsledovatelski institut po tuberkuloza.

(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR surg)

ALEKSEYEVA, G.K.; YEGOROVA, G.D.; MINAYEVA, Ye.V.; SVIRKINA-DEMINA, G.G.; NOVIK-ZOLOTOVA, L.N.; SPYSHNOV, P.A., titul'nyy red.; NOVITSKIY, L.M., nauchn. red.; VDOVENKO, Z.I., red.; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn.red.

[Album of new recommended construction equipment] Al'bom novoi stroitel'noi tekhniki rekomenduemoi k vnedreniiu. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. No.7. [Sanitary equipment] Sanitarno-tekhnicheskoe stroitel'stvo. 1963. 84 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Municipal engineering--Equipment and supplies)
(Sanitary engineering--Equipment and supplies)

SVIRKOV, A.I., provizor

Dependence of the temperature of a solution undergoing sterilization on the temperature of the sterilizer. Apt.delo 8 no.4:13-20 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Krasnodarskoye nauchno-farmatsevticheskoye obshchestvo.
(STERILIZATION)

SVIRKOV, A.I.

Automation of the process of sterilization of drugs in the drugstore. Apt. delo 12 no.2 60-63 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:7)

L 05102-67 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6013238 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0031/0032

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ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for reducing the zero drift of a magnetic amplifier with a differential load (see Fig. 1). The design simplifies the amplifier and increases its reliability. A signal is fed to the input of the magnetic amplifier. This signal is equal to the difference between the voltage proportional to the sum of the currents of the load at the present moment and to that same voltage at the moment of switching on the amplifier.

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